REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,882.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 11, 1874.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

May 1874.		May 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Tuticorin	24
,, Ratnagherry	17	,, Colombo	25
,, Vingoria	17	,, Galle	26
,, Goa	18	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	19	,, Pondicherry	30
,, Mangalore	19	June	
,, Cannanore	20	,, Madras	1
,, Tellicherry	21	,, Coconada	3
,, Calicut	21	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Narrakal	22	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Alleppy	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

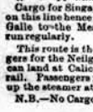
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by mail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAIAT, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

May 1874.		June 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Mahomerah	10
,, Gwadur	27	,, Fao	10
,, Muscat	29	,, Muscat	12
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bushire	14
,, Linga	June 2	,, Linga	15
,, Bahrein	4	,, Bunder Abbas	16
,, Bushire	6	,, Muscat	18
,, Fao	6	,, Gwadur	20
,, Mahomerah	6	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH		Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Oorun	2	0 0	0	2 0	0	4 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	1 0	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Pawa	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurrumtur	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0
Thull	2	8 0	1	0 0	0	4 0
Alibaugh	3	0 0	1	4 0	0	8 0
Rewdunda	4	0 0	1	8 0	0	8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 23rd May.)

THE fine s.s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hopkes, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

JUST OUT! THE HINDOO PENS!!—

"The misery of a bad Pen is now a voluntary infliction."

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

1,200 Newspapers recommend them.—See *Graphic*, 17th May, 1873, Sample Box, by post, 1s 1d. Sold everywhere.

Patentees—Macniven & Cameron, 23-33 Blair St, Edin

Trade supplied through any London Agent.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 Tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. Barratt, will LEAVE for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo to Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 15th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

INDUS..... 3,473 TONS 500 H.P., on the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA..... 2,010 TONS 400 H.P., to sail in the last week in May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 660

Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CARADOC, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Caradoc.

Bombay, 8th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF YELLOW METAL SHEATHINGS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No 40.

The following Yellow Metal Sheathing.

On account and risk of Khimjee Gokuldass—

K G—150-166—1 Case	Yellow metal Sheathing,		8	Ounces.
4	,,	Ditto	ditto	10 ,,
4	,,	Ditto	ditto	12 ,,
4	,,	Ditto	ditto	14 ,,
4	,,	Ditto	ditto	16 ,,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following:

Plated ice pictures, hotw ter plates, tea pots, plated knives and forks, cruet frames, decanter stands, lady's kid gloves, rubber watering pipes, bohemian glass and gilted flower vases, well enamn glass-ware, level, table time-pieces, American clocks, paper machie trays, water cisters, flower vases under glass domes, gold lace bouder, pictures, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of Ahmedbhoy Dossabhoy—

17 Coils galvanized Wire Netting.

1 Case containing 150 lbs. Gold Colour Nails.

On account and at the risk of underwriters—

To be sold without reserve, to close an account—

7 Sets of Camphorwood Chests.

On account and at the risk of concerned—

1 Case well-polished Cutlery, consisting of knives, scissors, &c., of an excellent maker.

1 Case Glass Buttons of various sorts and colours.

Furniture consisting of blackwood carved large and small round-tables, full carved lady's writing table, mahogany coloured and blackwood carved pier tables, teapoys, carved stools with damask cushion, blackwood wardrobes, te kwo d cupboard, blackwood cots, camp cots, easy chairs, reclining couches, dispense tables, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, mandapollams, jaconets, prints, dhoties, saaris, chintz, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AND COLABA.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Damodher Pandoorng Joobeledar, the three Lots of undermentioned:—

Lot 1.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or oart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known, under the name of Wpam Agrovo of two wheels, together with a bungalow and range of out-chawl, built standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said oart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 638, and 244 and contains by admeasurement 4 933 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the oart of Chundroo, on the west partly by the oart of Nar yen Ramchunder, and partly by a passage, on the north partly by the oart of the late Ed as de Charge, and partly by a passage, and on or towards the south by a public passage. The Bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 668, and the said chawl is assessed under No. 690.

Lot 2.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or oart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known under the name of Wasleno Foolvoti of one-third wissel together with a range or chawl of buildings built and standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said land or oart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 645 and contains by admeasurement 1813 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the oart of the late Cahanah Damoser, on the west and south by the oart of Babajee Borcker, and on the north by a public passage, and which said chawl of buildings is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 746.

Lot 3.

Also, on the same day, at 5 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, standing and built on the razendaree ground of Janardhan Ballajee Sett, situated at Old Women's Island, Colwaby, Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, the said messuage ground contains by admeasurement 9-9 square yards and the dwelling-house and premises are bounded on the east by public passage, and the property of Bapooji Ballajee chudgery, on the west by public passage, and the property of Thacker Doongersey Vissey, on the north by the Portuguese Church lane, and on the south by the Kduljee Nowjee Road, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 21.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 1st day of June 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhoolesh wer hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the in denture of mortgage of the said property executed by brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1869.

The property is in description as follows:—

All that oart or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhoo eshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said oart or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Revenue and Tax under No. 147, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called Bhooleshwar Road, and on the south by the property of Cullandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,

Attorneys for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

The Property of a Gentleman.

An English-built Buggy with a Fast trotting Bay Whalers, height 15-2, age rising 6, good tempered and perfectly sound.

The above to be seen by giving two hours' notice to the Undersigned.

Also,

A Handsome Calcutta-built high-wheeled Dog-cart, painted, dark green, and lined to match.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

Also, the Property of J. Cornwall, Esq.

A Grey Arab Riding Horse, 14-2, 5 years, good paces, goes in harness, Price Rs. 450. To be seen on giving an hours' notice to the Undersigned.

Also the Property of an Officer.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 15-3, one five years old, and the other eight, quiet in single and double harness, very fast, one is a first-rate Charger and each will carry a Lady well. The above to be seen by giving two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, triord check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

Also,

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, 2 Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

On account and risk of Mr. Mahadew Radhavulluh.

A parcel containing 11 strings of pearls, 534 carats.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, and following days Messrs BENNETT & Co. will put up to Public Auction admirable Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture of every description, Lustres, plated, hanging and Wall Lamps. Grand Square Piano, bronze, marble, and parian Statuary, a selection of Picture Gallery and Library (latter consisting of between 4 to 5,000 Vols.), first-class English-built Landau by "Holmes" of Derby made to order, a double-seated Brougham by "Silk & Sons," a light Mail Phaeton, a pair of handsome serviceable Horses, &c., at West Field, Breach Candy, the property of Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., reducing establishment on proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be given in catalogue, and the property on view 8 days previous to the commencement of the Auction.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable vacant Pieces of Ground situated at Chinch Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 19th May 1874, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bhicayejee Dorabjee Administratrix of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Banajee, the following valuable pieces of vacant ground:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being in the subdistrict of Mandvie at Chinch Bunder 2nd Row without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of the said street registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 271 and containing by admeasurement 201 and fourninths square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east by the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, on the west partly by the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Patloo and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama Esq., on the north by the property of Khoja Ebram Ramjee and on the south partly by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama Esq., and partly by the property of the Khoja Ibram Ramjee.

Lot No. 2.—All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground situate lying and being in the Sub-district of Mandvie, at Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of the said street, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 271, and containing by admeasurement 3 5 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the north by the property of Mr. Feerbhoy Damjee, on the west by the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, on the east by the Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, and on the south by the property of Mr. Bastoos Pestonjee. For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. PRESCOT and WINTER, Solicitors, Meadow street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs 8

Single Copy..... Annas 4

Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,

OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

15 by 21 inches.	22 by 28 inches.
18 by 24 do.	22 by 32 do.
19 by 25 do.	10 by 39 do.

SUPERFINE

CARD BOARDS,

FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS OR DRAWINGS.

CARD DE VISITE,

MOUNTS.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

HALF COVER,

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

"THE MANCHESTER"

HAND SEWING MACHINE.

An extremely serviceable, compact little Machine.

Price—Rs. 25 each.

CASH.

TABLE COVERS,

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS,

TO BE SOLD AT COST PRICES TO CLEAR THE STOCK.

HARMONIUMS,

BY BIETHEIMER OF STUTTGART.

In Solid Oakwood Case, constructed for India.

PRICES ARE FIXED EXTREMELY LOW TO ENSURE A SPEEDY SALE.

J. NEUBERG.

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MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Year Book of Facts for 1874	Rs. 3 4
My Novel, by Lord Lytton. The Knebworth Edition. Vol. 1	2 4
Scott, by Meadows Taylor. 3 Vols	10 12
Pandurang Hari, with an Introductory Preface by Sir Bartle Frere, 2 Vols	13 4
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Tanner's Index of Diseases	6 12
Gray's Domestic Medicine	10 0
Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine. 2 Vols	23 12
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Manual of zoology, by Nicholson	8 0
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Do. Medical Dictionary	2 0
Outlines of Botany, by Balfour	8 0
The forms of Water, by Tyndall	3 4
Notes on Metals, by Miller	3 4
Staunton's Chess-Player's Hand Book	3 4
Hand Book of Games	3 4
Joyce's Scientific Dialogues	3 4
Do. Introduction to Arts and Science	3 4
Ure's Cot on Manufacture. 2 Vols	6 8
Hind's Astronomy	2 4
Carpenter's Zoology. 2 Vols	7 8
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Do. Manual of Common Law	6 4
Do. do. Equity	8 0
Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy, by J. S. Mill	8 0
Maine's Ancient Law	7 8
Austin's Jurisprudence. 2 Vols	20 0
The Book of Church Law	4 12
Best Forms of Government, by Sir G. C. Lewis	3 4
The Irish Land Question, by John Stuart Mill	1 12
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

APPEAR EVERY EVENING.

MONDAY, 11TH MAY.

TO COMMENCE WITH

W. S. GILBERT'S

GRAND MYTHOLOGICAL COMEDY OF

PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

Pygmalion	(*An Athenian Sculptor*)	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Ter ippe	(*A Soldier*)	Mr. T. W. Andrews.
Chrysos	(*An Art Patron*)	Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Agesimos	(*Chrysos' Slave*)	Miss Emma Nelson.
Mimos	(*Pygmalion's Slave*)	Miss C. May.
Galatea	(*An Animated Statue*)	Miss Carry George.
Cynisca	(*Pygmalion's Wife*)	Miss Florence Norman.
Daphne	(*Chrysos' Wife*)	Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Myrine	(*Pygmalion's Sister*)	Miss Jennie Nye.

TO CONCLUDE WITH

THE MUSICAL FARCE

OF

SWISS SWAINS.

Dame Glib		Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Rosette	(With Songs)	Miss Jennie Nye.
Swig		Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Walter		Mr. J. Batson.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 5	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view.

Doors open at 8½; commence at 9.

ON TUESDAY, 12TH MAY,

ROBERTSON'S FAVOURITE COMEDY,

CASTE.

NOTICE.—The following SALE will take place on TUESDAY, the 26th May 1874, at Tannah:—ABKAREE FARMS of the Talooka Salsette, Bassein, Mahim, and Dhanoo for the ensuing year.

J. W. ROBERTSON,

Collector, Tannah.

Tannah Collector's Office, 8th May 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. PALERMO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1874.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on the 27th instant, 3 PAIRS of OSCILLATING CONDENSING ENGINES, suitable for 120 Ton Barges. Cylinder 18½ inches diameter, 22 inches stroke. On view at the Metal Mart.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS

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MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

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RAIN GAUGES.

Of simple construction and guaranteed accuracy.

OZONE TEST PAPER.

With graduated scale of colours.

BAROMETERS.

Mercurial and Aneroid; the latter from pocket size up to the 8 inch dial.

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A very large variety, for ordinary or observatory purposes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRUGS! CHEMICALS! AND PATENT MEDICINES! always in stock, at 25 per cent. below other respectable Druggists.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Terms—Cash.

	Rs. as
Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk, per Canister	0 9
Brompton's Cough Specific, per Bottle	0 12
Davenport's Tonic Syrup, per Bottle	1 8
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Grimstone's Eye Snuff	1 0
Hockin's Sciditiz Powder	1 4
Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup	1 10
Winslow's Soothing Syrup	0 12
Steedman's Soothing Powder, per Packet	0 10
Murray's Specific	2 10
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M. B. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

40, Bahar kote, Zoona Musjid, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a Merchant's Office, here or abroad. Advertiser is conversant with English, French, and German correspondence. Best references. Address "MERCUR," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, a stock of ITALIAN TURIN VERMOUTH, just arrived. Apply to Mrs. C. GRONDONA, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).—From TO-DAY CARS will RUN from the COLABA TERMINUS to PYDHOWNIE WELL TERMINUS, via CHURCHGATE and KALBADEVIE ROADS every 30 minutes from 6 to 8 A.M., and every 15 minutes from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.

From the PYDHOWNIE WELL TERMINUS every half hour from 6-45 A.M. to 8-45, and every 15 minutes from 9 A.M. to 7-45 P.M.

FARE—THREE ANNAS.

B. WHITMAN, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th May 1874.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH MAY, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton market appears to have taken an upward turn, the sales yesterday having reached 15,000 and to-day 18,000 bales. The only alteration in prices noticed by Reuter is an advance of 1/16d. in Fair Oomrawuttee on the spot, but from private messages we learn that arrivals are in active request at an improvement of 1-16d. to ⅛d. per lb. We do not hear any special reason assigned for the reaction, nor is there anything in the public telegrams to account for it. The American receipts are certainly smaller than was expected, but these have now ceased to exercise any important effect on the market. Moreover, the rapid increase of supplies afloat, owing chiefly to the heavy export from this side, might have been expected to exercise a depressing influence. In the meantime, therefore, we can only assume that the movement is due to a revival of the trade demand, similar to what we have seen twice within the past month, and likely to ease off in the same way in the course of a few days, unless supported by adverse advices respecting the American crop, or other intelligence outside of the position of the market. The following are the American figures to the 8th instant, as compared with last week and the same date last year, viz. :—

	1874.	Last Week.	1873.
Receipts at the ports week ending 8th May	24,000	29,000	43,000
Exports to Great Britain week ending 8th May	51,000	42,000	47,000
Exports to Continent week ending 8th May	16 000	27,000	8,000
Total receipts from 1st Sept.	3,593,000	.....	3,299,000
,, exports to the U. K. from 1st Sept.	1,646,000	.....	1,542,000
,, ,, to Continent from 1st Sept.	931,000	.....	674,000
Stock at U. S. ports	364,000	.....	413,000

The supplies of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. compare with last week and the corresponding date in 1873 as follows :—

	1874.	Last Week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	780,000	805,000	780 920
Do London	151,000	156,125	168,665
American afloat	270,000	260,000	200,000
East Indian afloat	500,000	350,000	388,000
Total	1,701,000	1,571,125	1,537,585

Friday's Manchester market is reported by Reuter quiet but unchanged and previous quotations are repeated. The statement of the shipments of Cotton Goods and Yarns to India during the month of April, received this morning, shows comparatively liberal supplies for this port and very large shipments of all descriptions for Calcutta.

The telegraphic news of a general character is not worthy of special note. Copper is flat at a decline of 2s. per cwt. in good ordinary native. Consols are still quoted at 93¼ and Bar Silver at 58½ per ounce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—There has been an slightly firmer feeling shown by buyers of Sterling to-day, and rates for private paper must be quoted 1/16d. higher, say for Credits 1s. 11¼d., 3 months, and 1s. 11¾d. for 6 months' sights, but Bank Bills are still only obtainable at the top rate of yesterday, 1s. 11 5/16d. for six months' sight. The increased activity in Cotton has brought rather more bills into the market, and we may possibly see a somewhat larger business doing for next mail, but there is no chance of anything like the same extent of shipments as in April, which were quite exceptional in amount, and in all probability it will be found that a full half of this month's exports have already been completed. Rates on Calcutta are unaltered. *Government Paper* is steady although not quite so strong as previously. We quote—Fours Rs. 102½ to ¾ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103½ ; Fives and a half Rs. 107¼.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been an active business doing and values are generally higher. Bank of Bombays continue chiefly in favour, and Spinning shares are also largely dealt in.

COTTON.—The better tone of the home news has induced an active demand, and a considerable business has been done at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Sellers have shown great firmness, which, coupled with the increased difficulties of selection, has prevented so much being bought as would otherwise have been the case ; but as it is, the transactions are the largest of any day during the week. We now quote—Mowa Rs. 185 ; Bhownuggur Rs. 182 to Rs. 184 ; Dhollera Rs. 180 to Rs. 182 ; Wadwan Rs. 178 to Rs. 180 ; Ginned Broach Rs. 202 ; Akote Rs. 192 to Rs. 194 ; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 194 to Rs 195 ; and Compta Rs. 176 per candy.

FREIGHTS.—The extreme scarcity of sailing ship tonnage for this month's shipment is daily becoming more marked, and rates continue to advance, £3-7-6 to £3 10 being to-day's quotations, but even at that there is nothing offering. Steamers also show greater firmness, and a large business has been done for immediate shipment at £3 to £3-1-3, the latter being the closing rate.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are very steady, but the business doing from first hands is only moderate, and rates are not quotably altered.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
12,000	1,000	all	71 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	775
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rs. issue	450
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,080	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	128
10,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co. 1,365
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld. 115
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land 915
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited 385

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 241
.....	£20	10¾-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares 126
.....	£20	13-10-2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co 1,125
.....	£18	19¾-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	10p.s.	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2 000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	990
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	80
250	3,000	750	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	4,3
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,600
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	950
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	235
100	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co	625
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,980	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
250	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 ps.	Fort Press Co.	4,400
100	1,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	180
200	1,000	all	70 pc.	French Press Co	500
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co.	400
200	400	350	80 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	575
500	2,000	5 000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 pc.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,100
400	850	750	125 pc.	Scinde Press Co.	495
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
200	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
250	850	all	90 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90 ps.	Wolcot United Press Co.	1,050

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,565
560	2,500	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,900
200	5,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,975
900	1,000	all	70 p.s.	Bombay United	1,380
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	200
9,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,840
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	..	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,420
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,250
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,470
900	1,000	all	100p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,460
100	2,500	a l	300*	Oriental	4,000
600	2,500	400	200pc.	Royal	2,610
500	1,000	1,000	200p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,630
500	1,000	250	100p.s.	Do Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,460
1,000	.50	all	44p.ct.	Bombay & Company	65
500		300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	110
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	0	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
.....	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
.....	250	all	40 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

THE COTTON TRADE.

THE Manager of the Mofussil Company supplies the following information :—

Broach, 7th May.—The weather during the past week has been fine, but very hot during the day. The nights, however, still remain cool, with fresh southerly breezes. From the general direction of the wind, I think we shall have an early monsoon. But little is doing in our market, selection getting more difficult as supplies of Kapas are getting smaller. There are only two factories in full work, and they are native factories. "Fully fair" Cotton is only procurable at Rs. 202 to Rs. 203.

Ahmedabad, 7th.—The weather has been hot, windy, and very dusty. Arrivals of Kapas are falling off. Some doorsa of Churka Cotton are coming in daily, but it is not good. The despatches from Broach up to date are as under :—

By rail, F. P.	58,766 bales.
,, ,, H. P.	7,311 ,,
,, water, F. and H. P.	3,500 ,,
Total...	69,577 bales.

Wardha, 7th.—The weather throughout the week has been close and cloudy ; first ploughing is general. About 200 bales of very mixed stuff have arrived, and we expect about as many more from distant gaums ; those round about here are quite bare of stocks.

Hingunghaut, 7 h.—About 150 bales are all that have been brought in during the past week, the greater portion of which was fine J. rree, commanding an exorbitant figure. The weather has been fine, and continues sultry, with thunder and lighting at nights. The ryots are now busy ploughing.

Oomrawattee, 7th.—The season here may be said to have ended, supplies being hardly 100 bales a day. Most of the buyers have closed, and only two keep buying ; and these between them still manage to keep the rate for "good fair" equal to Rs. 195 in Bombay.

Sheagaum, 7th.—Only 100 bales reached our market the last week, but buying out in the villages continues active. The rates are excessive, although the tone of the Home market is far from encouraging. The weather is hot and close ; a few light showers have fallen.

Moortizapore, 7th.—The weather has been cloudy and had a stormy appearance, but no rain fell. Supplies, 12 bojas only.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PARSEE, 1,014 tons, Captain F. Harrison, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Aden (April 28th) in water ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE SHIP TRIBUNE, 1,122 tons, Captain C. W. Rayfield, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon (March 12th) with a cargo of teak timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE SHIP KHORASAN, 1,030 tons, Captain J. Connell, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Liverpool (December 8th) with a cargo of 1,400 tons coals and 1 case books and toys. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon and Co.

THE SHIP MAHARLESHWUR, 1,303 tons, Captain John Thomas, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (December 26th) with a cargo of 1,733 tons coals and Master Ford Thomas, as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Goa.—Sir Michael R. Quadros, Dr. Gomes, Dr. A. Olivera, and thirty-nine deck passengers for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar and Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Zanzibar—Mr. W. J. St. John Carr, and thirty-nine deck passengers for different ports.

THE S. S. PALERMO, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Mills, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from London (April 5th), calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Canal with the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Colson, Mr. Maidment, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Bruner, Mr. and Mrs. Motte, and Mr. A. Rickett. She carried the following cargo :—1,045 packages cement, 201 cases candles, 9 casks brass wire, 169 packages provisions, 355 packages cottons, 1,193 packages wine and spirits, 100 packages yellow metal sheets, 37 cases medicine, 15 cases shafes, 40 cases matches, 98 cases stationery, 179 packages papers, 34 drums turpentine, 254 drums oil, 100 cases glass, 20 cases cochineals, 25 packages copperas, 340 cases window glasses, 50 cases old tom, 6 packages thread, 428 boards, 1,080 packages paint, 73 packages hardware, 22 cases needles, 2,149 kegs spelter, 294 packages glassware, 155 cases whiskey, 2,183 packages beer, 20 cases varnish, 8,000 tiles, 24 cases rifles, 9 cases perfumery, 47 packages pickles, 145 kegs nails, 35 cases rosin, 31 cases umbrellas, 6 cases books, 4 cases bobbins, 110 cases sardines, 70 cases shot, 10 cases earthenware, 1,364 packages iron, 7 packages padlocks, 619 packages oilmanstore, 15 cases toys, 24 cases twine, 10 cases clocks, 300 packages hoops, 29 cases brass sheets, 9 cases tobacco, and some packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Parsee (s)	Harrison	Aden, April 28.
	Palermo (s)	Mills	London, April 5.
	Khorasan	Connell	Liverpool, Dec. 8.
	Tribune	Rayfield	Rangoon, March 12.
	Mahableshwur	Thomas	Cardiff, Dec. 26.
	Jane	Batta	Chittagong, March 17.
10	Dido (s)	Cottich	Trieste, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Ceres (s)	Verona	Trieste &c.
	Pehlwan (s)	Read	Coast and Goa.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Zanzibar and Aden.
	Orchis (s)	Lucas	Liverpool.
	Blythwood	Miller	Genoa & Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Cashmere, to Coast, Calcutta and China.

Ship Centurion, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May
5 Khiva (s) ..... Gaby
Mecca (s) ..... Turner ..... Rangoon, May 1.
6 Rajah ..... Petersen ..... Cocanada, May. 3.
Oriental (s) ..... Morby ..... Bassein, May. 2.
Braemar Castle (s) .. Marshall

DEPARTURES.

May
5 Steamers Hindoo, Arabia and Emblehope.
6 Steamers Precurseur, Hydaspes, and Java.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May
6 Othello(s) .... Sea.
7 Baghdad (s) .... Rangoon & N.Ports.
Burmah (s) .... Sea.
8 Patna (s) .... Sea.
Michael Angelo .... Sea.
Madura .... Sea.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 5 cases iron safe, Goculdass.

Ithuriel s, 10 casks rivets, Khimjee Jeeva.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel, s, 30 cases claret, J. Neuberg.

Ava, s, 40 cases old tom, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

Arches, s, 50 cases copper sheets, C. B. of I. A. and China ; 10 runlets tar, Jafferjee Tyebjee.

Pembrokeshire, s, 67 barrels tar, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co ; 73 cases oilmanstore, Heptoola Ahmedally.

Riga, s, 21 cases iron safe, Goculdass Dewjee.

Urbino, s, 33 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Colombo, s, 45 cases claret, 7 cases sherry, and 18 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Pekin, s, 50 cases claret and 15 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Persia, s, 26 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 33 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

Asia, s, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

Suzanie, 25 cases brandy, L. Sibille and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Ithuriel, s, 10,000 fire bricks and 20 casks fire clay, Heptoola Allybhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS—9TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persian Empire, 500 bales cotton, Peel, Caesels and Co.

Saverunke, 145 cwts. coir yarn, Mooljee Mowjee ; 230 bales cotton, Jamnidass Tricomdass.

William Lindsay, 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 300 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.

Macedon, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stenart and Co ; 2,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Orchis (s), 60 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee ; 23 bales hemp and 43 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 76 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorjee.

Centurion, 350 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Cerdic (s), 125 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella ; 500 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Midlothian (s), 55 bales cotton, Veerchund Deepchund ; 104 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Khutoorbhooj ; 22 bales wool, Heeranund Nundram ; 23 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee ; 26 bales cotton Ramdass Vussonjee ; 50 bales wool, 175 bales cotton Kessowjee Toolseedass.

Wimbledon s, 5 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Bapoobhoy ; 61 bales cotton and 31 bales wool, Dewjee Bhojraj ; 45 bales cotton, Choorjee Ludha ; 141 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khuttow and Co ; 105 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co ; 35 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, M. Roognath.

Ithuriel s, 100 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Booth and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bezonjee ; 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 450 bales cotton Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 105 bales cotton, P Hurjeewandass.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s, 15 cases ganja and 1 case mother of pearl shells, Mahomed Dewraz.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi s, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 500 bales cotton, Volkhart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus s, 11 chests ganja, Mahomed Dewraz.

Horse G[illegible] George Lockhart and Co.

Calli[illegible] and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—PRIVATE JAMES QUINN, of the Buffs, met with an accident, by falling from the verandah of the South Barracks, Fort William, at about 10 o'clock on the night of the 1st instant. He sustained an injury of the spine and a severe lacerated wound on the back of the head, but is progressing favorably.

WE understand that amongst other names submitted to the Government of India for the vacant and much-coveted command of the 5th Goorkhas is that of Major H. P Close, an officer who since 1858 has been with this regiment, and who has held the appointment of second in command of it ever since February 1864. We believe that the Punjab Government have strongly backed Major Close's claims to this promotion, and we sincerely hope that the Viceroy's choice will be influenced by the recommendation, and that the officer in question will be confirmed in the appointment which he has so often before efficiently officiated in. Amongst the other candidates are Colonels Gardener, Kennedy and Boisragon, who, though some of them may possibly be senior in the service, have not otherwise in our opinion superior claims to Major Close.

ARRIVAL—May 9.

Colson, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE—May 9.

Blowers, Captain. 10th Regiment N. L. I., to join, to Mehidpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 9th May, 1874.

The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Native Artillery (No 2 Company)—Lieutenant F B Russell, 9th Brigade, R A to officiate in command, vice Lieut Mayhew, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut Sorell.

19th Regiment N I—Captain W Jacob having completed five years' service in the appointment of 1st Wing Subaltern with the rank of Captain, is reappointed 1st Wing Subaltern from the 23rd January 1874.

25th Regiment N L I—Capt J DeB Lynch to retain his appointment as offg Qr Mr on promotion.

27th Regiment N I (1st Belooch Battalion) Lieut Col G F Hogg, second in command, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col Beville proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the languages specified :—

Arabic.

Acting Sub-Conductor W Morrod, Commissariat Department.

Hindustan Lower Standard.

No. 874 Gunner P Cryan, F Battery, 15th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Lieut W Pitt, Royal Engineers.

No 3633 Private T Bennett. 2nd Foot.

No 1452 Lance Corporal J O'Donnell, 49th Foot.

Lieut D A Campbell, 108th Foot.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 6th May 1874 :—

Capt C E Blowers, S C, Quarter-Master 10th Reg N L I.

Surgn Maj J Cunnisham, M D, Inspector General of Prisons.

The officer Commanding A Battery, 18th Brigade, is authorized to issue daily to one horse of the Battery, three pounds of linseed, for one month, from the 29th ultimo.

The following orders are confirmed :—

16th Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 27th April 1874, appointing Captain H J Stock, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his own duties vice Lieut Savil, leaving the Regiment, and until the arrival of Lieut Welch.

2nd Grenadier N I—Regimental Order, dated 18th April 1874, appointing Captain Butler, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, until the arrival of Major Dunat.

20th Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 2nd May 1874, appointing Captain J G Gillmoor, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties as Adjutant, vice Captain Turner.

Sappers and Miners—Regimental Order, dated 5th March 1874, appointing Lieut Pitt, Royal Engineers, to officiate as doing duty officer, during the absence of Lieut H O Selby, Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

7th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Sub-Lieut W Le Poer Power, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Corps—C I R Beville C B Comdt, 27th or 1st Bel Regt, N L I, for ten days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant F C Heath (27th Regt N I) to remain at Mahableshwur, from 14th May to 12th June 1874, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 6.)

Mr Frederick Wyer, B A., Joint-Magst and Deputy Collector Purneah, is transferred to Bogra.

Mr H J Frew, on special duty at Durbhunga, in Tirhoot, is vested with the powers of a Colr for the purpose of acquiring lands for relief works in the district of Tirhoot, viz.—

Mr Godfrey John Bective Tuite Dalton, Offg Joint-Magst and Depy Colr.

Mr Arthur Clifford Tuite, B A, Asst Magst and Colr, in charge of Hajeepore Division.

Mr Aratoon Carlick Maskertich, Actg Depy Magst and Depy Colr, spe ially employed in famine work in Tirhoot, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the subordinate executive service.

Mr George Stevenson, Asst Magst and Colr, Poorea, is transferred to Balasore, and appointed to have charge of the Bhuddruck Division.

Mr John George Charles, Offg Joint-Magst and Depy Colr Patna, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr John Berney Worgan, having returned from furlough, is appointed to act as Magst and Depy Colr of Howrah.

Mr Thomas Edward Coxhead is appointed to act as a Joint Magst and Depy Colr of the Second Grade in Tirhoot with effect from the 2nd inst ant.

Mr E M Shewers, Offg Dist Supt of Police of Backergunge, is transferred to Durbhunga.

Mr W R Green, Asst Supt of Police of Poorea, to Patna.

Mr F A Dawson, Asst Supt on special duty at Kooshtea, to Moorsh dabad.

R A D Bignell, Asst Supt of Police, Chittagong, to Durbhunga.

Mr E S Andrew, Depy Magst and Depy Colr of Attia, Myemensingh, to Patna.

Surgn Charles Henry Joubert, M B, is appointed to act as First Rest Surgn of the Presidency Genl Hospital during the absence on duty of Surgn W J Palmer, or until further orders.

Surgn Edward Lawrie, M B, is appointed to act as Resdt Surgn of the Medical College Hospital during the absence on leave of Surgn R H Stevens, or until further orders.

Surgn Charles John Walford Meadows, Acting Civil Surgn of Chittagong, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgn-Maj John Cardy Shaw is appointed to be Civil Surgn of Sylhet, but to continue to act until further orders as Civil Surgn of Mymeusingh.

Mr H J Frew, on special duty at Durbhunga, in Tirhoot, invested with the powers of a Magst of the Second Class.

The following promotion and transfer in the Subordinate Judicial Service will take effect on the date of the retirement of Mr H R Thompson, First Grade Small Cause Court Judge of Dacca and Moonshegunge, viz :—

Mr J S Bell is appointed to be Second Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore, and Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Bhaulpore and Monghyr.

The following officer is vested with the powers of a Magst of the First Class, viz.—

Mr George Stevenson, Asst Magst and Colr, appointed to charge of the Bhuddruck Division, in Balasore.

Mr Godfrey John Bective Tuite Dalton, Offg Joint-Magst and Depy Colr, Tirhoot, is vested, as a temporary measure, with powers of hearing appeals from sentences passed by Magsts of the Second and Third Classes.

Mr E M Mansfield, Ex Engr, Third Grade, assumed charge of the First Calcutta Division on the 9th April 1874.

Mr T Beatty, Asst Engr, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Nuddea Rivers Division on the 8th April 1874, afternoon.

Mr S A Stewart, Ex Engr, Second Grade, Third Calcutta Division, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Second Calcutta Division, in addition to his own duties. Mr Stewart assumed charge of the Second Calcutta Division on the 10th April 1874 before noon.

Lieut Col G A Scale, M S C, Offg Asst Secy to Govt in the Marine branch, is granted preparatory leave for the 22nd and 23rd April 1874, to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr H D Pearse, Asst Engr, First Grade, Karamnassa Division, is granted furlough to Europe for twelve months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
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English Commercial Letters.
Race for the Scullers' Championship.
A Charge against Mr. Story, the Sculptor.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence ! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen ; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
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To avoid imposition all Opticians have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FITZGERALD—May 7th, at Clifton

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, 9TH MAY.

The following is the result of the race for the One Thousand Guineas :—

Apology	1
Lacourieuse	2
Blanchefleur	3

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, 9TH MAY.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Napier asked whether Government had adopted the conclusions of the despatch of Earl Granville, dated 17th of October 1872, to Lord Loftus at St. Petersburg, relative to the frontiers of Afghanistan. Earl Derby replied that Government approved of the terms of the conclusions in Earl Granville's despatch without however accepting Lord Napier's deductions that England was bound to afford the Ameer material aid against aggression, and refused to say what England would do in hypothetical contingencies.

THE CARLIST WAR.

The Carlists still remain in the neighbourhood of Bilboa. General Concha is preparing a renewal of the attack.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 8TH MAY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	75,000	bales.
" " " Surats	18,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	47,000	"
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	780,000	"
" " " Surats	108,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	151,000	"

Surats during the week have been in fair demand but freely supplied, short staples being rather dearer.

LONDON, 8TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs, Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8¼ lbs. do	9s. 4½d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0¾d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94½
Bar Silver	58⅝
Arrival—Jeddo.	

WE regret to learn, by telegraph, that Captain H. T. Christie, of the Bombay Army, died at Kurrachee on Saturday morning of heart disease. Captain Christie, who was one of Lord Sandhurst's Staff when that General was Commander-in-Chief in India, had for some time past held the post of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry. He was a good officer, and an amiable and accomplished man.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no change in the rate of interest or discount.

THE total quantity of cotton exported from British Burmah during the month of March last was 16,137 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,94,474.

WHAT with famine, literature, and other weighty matters, the Calcutta *Government Gazette* has become enormous in its proportions. The last issue to hand contains 492 pages and weighs very little under 4 lbs.

MR. WYNNE'S funeral was, we are told, very numerously attended. The Viceroy and his Personal Staff, the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff, the Members of Council, and many other officials were present.

THE health of Sir Henry Tombs, the *Pioneer* is informed, is greatly improved. He submitted to an operation by an eminent London surgeon, and his medical advisers see no reason why he should not return to India in October.

ACCORDING to an American paper, a building in San Francisco that has 500 rooms is to have a clock with 500 dials, a dial for each room. The dials will be operated upon with condensed air conducted in pipes all over the building.

MR. W H. CONGDON, Assistant Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, died from cholera on the same day that Mr. H. LePoer Wynne died. The present outbreak of cholera in Calcutta is ascribed to the absence of a sufficiency of water to flush the drains.

A MADRAS paper says—"The steamer Othello returned to port and anchored at 4 P.M. on Wednesday. No communication is yet practicable, however, between the pier and the steamer, though the sea is going down and the surf moderating. The Othello came in from almost due east."

ON the return to the Andamans of the Government steamer Undaunted, from her trip to Burmah, she went on a cruise to the Coco isles with an expedition, consisting of Captain Wimberley, the Deputy Inspector, Mr. Homfray, whom the Andamanese call their "King," Mr. Mackay, the Executive Engineer, and Dr. Reid. It is in contemplation to form one of the Coco isles into a settlement. The soil is said to be better than that of the Andamans.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Trevandrum under date 3rd instant—"There seems to be at present every indication of the speedy advent of an early monsoon. High winds, sometimes attended with rain, during the day-time, and thunder and lightning, either here or in the vicinity, nearly every day. Perhaps 'W.' will be able to explain why we have, so often, rain, wind, and thunder and lightning on a Saturday? P. S. The monsoon appears to have commenced?'

A CORRESPONDENT furnishes the *Englishman* with a specific for cholera, which he, an old resident of Calcutta, says he has used in numerous instances, during the eighteen months, and with invariable success. It is as follows :—*Oil of cinnamon, the purest and most concentrated obtainable*; dose for an adult, 4 drops in half a tea-spoonful of sugar; if thrown up, give another dose; and if the cure with one dose is not complete, give another.

THE *Friend of India* tells us that the prospect of the tea season in Eastern and Northern India has never been so good. The crop is estimated at 23½ millions of lbs. against an actual out-turn of 19¾ millions last year. Of this large estimate Assam is relied on for 11¾, Cachar for 6½, Darjeeling for 3¼, the North-West for 1¼, and Chittagong and Chota Nagpore for half a million lbs. Although this expects from Assam two millions more than last year, propitious weather is likely to secure so large a result.

A TELEGRAM to the *Friend of India* says—"The 32nd Pioneers, with their officers, have done admirable service in the construction of the tramway. The men of the regiment have behaved well. They are now scattered in detachments, some as guards of treasuries, others as overseers of gangs of labourers, and others in transport of grain department. Complaints are coming in of the men taking from villages their own supplies without full or sufficient payment. The discipline of a good regiment is imperilled."

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Indian Daily News* from Monghyr says—"Everywhere are the poor loud in their praises of the Sircar for adopting the measures that have been introduced for the relief of the distressed poor. However great the number of complaints uttered regarding rapacious overseers, bullying jemadars, and hard taskmasters, not one have I met with but praises and blesses the Government for the course it has taken for the relief of the people. And one hardly likes to dwell upon what would naturally have been their condition without Government and charitable aid."

SIX hundred camels, we read in the *Friend of India*, crossed the Ganges to Chumpta a few days ago to assist in the work of transporting grain. Referring to which the *Pioneer* remarks—"Sir Richard Temple's menagerie is growing as remarkable for variety as for magnitude. The mule, the horse, and the bullock, the elegant tattoo, the ship of the desert, and the 'huge earth-shaking beast' are gathered together in Tirhoot in fabulous numbers. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is a modern Noah and Behar his ark. It is easy to understand, now that His Honor's passion for *jamwar* generally is revealed, how delighted he must be with his success in stocking the country with that mythical creature—the chimœra."

THE *Madras Mail* gives the following particulars of the damage on the Madras Railway alluded to by us in our issue of Saturday :—"At a distance of 122 miles from Madras on the south-west line, about ten miles on this side of the Jollarpett junction, a serious calamity has occurred to the Madras Railway, the very heavy rains that have lately been falling in that neighbourhood having swelled a stream to such size and force as to carry away a railway bridge. The amount of rain has been quite unprecedented for a considerable distance along the S. W. line. The tanks are all full, and the rivers in flood. The railway authorities are busily engaged at the breach trying to make good a road over the Vaniembady river, but it will be a week at least before trains can run as heretofore, and before passengers and mails can be carried across in trains; but in the course of a day or two temporary but sufficient expedients will have been organized to take them over without subjecting them to delay."

THE Maharaja of Burdwan has discovered that his indiscriminate charity has had the same effect as has been found elsewhere of attracting a number of persons who, though quite able to work, will not do so, so long as they can obtain food without working. In consequence of a suggestion from Sir R. Temple, that some work should be exacted from all able-bodied applicants for relief, His Highness directed that they should be employed for only two hours every morning in watering the rajbari roads and gardens. Even this slight work frightened away all except 17 men on the first day. Next day the number willing to work increased to 76, and on the following day to 200, but still the number of applicants for relief has decreased since the introduction of this light labour-test. The Commissioner approves of the introduction of the labour-test, and suggests that charitable relief should be confined principally to poor persons of the Brahman caste, and broken-down members of respectable families. On the 25th of April the total number of persons employed by the Maharaja on relief works in different places was 1,435, and the number of persons receiving relief was 2,500.

THE TREATMENT OF BULLOCKS BY THE CARTING AGENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think your correspondent "A Merchant" before being so generous should have striven to be a little just and to have avoided such expressions as "*even the natives* express their astonishment, &c." If this philanthropic merchant had cared to make the necessary enquiries he would have found that the native merchants, myself amongst others, had so far back as March protested against the overloading of cotton carts by the Carting Agent of the G. I. P. R.

A NATIVE MERCHANT.

Bombay, 9th May.

"PYGMALION AND GALATEA."

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MISS CARRY GEORGE'S COMPANY.

ON Saturday night Miss Carry George and her company appeared in the Grant Road Theatre before a numerous audience, by whom they were very warmly welcomed. We were glad to notice that some attempt had been made to decorate the Theatre, and on Saturday night it looked clean and tolerably comfortable. Some curiosity was felt about Gilbert's so-called mythological drama "Pygmalion and Galatea," which has come to India preceded by a considerable reputation, due, however, we are afraid, to the excellent scenic effects by which its representation was accompanied in London. The play undoubtedly has a certain amount of interest, but the major part of its character is extreme silliness, and if it were presented before the public without some good scenic tricks to attract attention, the finest acting in the world could scarcely make it successful. Of course our readers are already acquainted with the main features of the play. Pygmalion, the statuary, taking his wife Cynisca as a model, chisels a fine statue which he calls Galatea. He is enwraptured with his handiwork, and in a fit of exultation says that up to the point of enduing his creations with life he is equal with the gods. The gods, for some good though unintelligible reason put life into the statue, which makes the statuary's real wife very jealous, so that to punish him for unfaithfulness although so far as we could make out he had never been unfaithful, she smites him with blindness. Of course Mr. Gilbert's great difficulty in carrying out such a plot was to make Galatea very innocent-like, such as a newborn person ought to be, but he has succeeded only, to the verge of cleverness, for, while professing to know nothing of the world, the animated statue talks very knowingly at times, and at others with a good deal of ordinary stage philosophy. No sooner does she come down from her pedestal than she asks who she is, and when she is informed she straightway launches into a description of her feelings when she was turning from stone into flesh, which, to say the least of it, showed a tolerable knowledge of physiology. If an animated statue did not know what she was, she would be extremely unlikely to talk about her veins, blood, heart, ideas, throbbing brain, limbs, &c., &c. Throughout the play there is a continual jumble caused by this mixing up of conscious and unconscious identity, so that while we have Galatea pretending in one breath to know nothing of the world we have her in the next displaying a surprising acquaintance with worldly things and manners of thought. One effect Mr. Gilbert has undoubtedly produced—Galatea's innocence bears many a broad *double-entendre* on its back, and perhaps frequent repetitions from the mouth of a lady of such questions as, "Are you a man?" and the purposely embarrassed replies of the gentlemen upon whom these interrogations are pressed, may help to make a play like "Pygmalion and Galatea" popular with a number of people possessing Swinburnian heat of ideas. But to the majority of those who heard the play on Saturday we think we are correct in attributing the opinion that it was a failure and excessively wearisome and silly. In fact Mr. Gilbert has seized upon an idea which school-girls would call "sweetly pretty," and has elaborated it in a conventional way and certainly without much originality.

With such a difficult play to make anything of the actors could not be expected to make much headway in the favour of the audience. But quite independent of the play, the acting as a whole was wretchedly bad. There were only three characters in the cast which were tolerably well supported—these were *Pygmalion, Galatea*, and *Chrysos*. Mimicking the dignity of the Grecian drama, all the players moved through the play strutting and mouthing monotonously; not only that, but some of them had evidently not the slightest appreciation of their part. Mr. Andrews as *Tencippe*, a soldier, looked very uncomfortable in his martial uniform, and had more sheepishness than generally falls to the lot of a battalion of military gentlemen. One incident, doubtless meant by Mr. Gilbert to be very effective as a contrast between innocence and the "world," he contrived to make extremely ludicrous by his stilted speaking and stiff posturing. *Tencippe* is supposed to come upon *Galatea* with a fawn which he had just shot. That innocently ignorant young lady happens to know what "murder" and "cruel man" is, and she flies horrified to the other end of the stage, where she looks with averted eyes upon the fawn, and (without thinking it necessary, after her usual manner, to go up to the animal and say, "Are you a fawn?") vehemently accuses *Tencippe* of murdering the deer, and thus taking away a life which the gods had granted. *Tencippe* attempts to excuse himself with the usual result of accusing himself. It was throughout this episode that Mr. Andrews contrived to look so unhappy, and between himself and the fawn—which looked so like a tortoiseshell cat with the legs of a young giraffe stuck on it that probably *Galatea* did not dare to ask "Are you a fawn?"—the audience were very considerably amused. Miss Jennie Nye had little to do as *Myrine*, but she did that little slovenly. If an animated statue were suddenly to appear before a person and give a graphic and spasmodic description of how she ceased to be a statue, we daresay the person addressed would show his feelings somewhat and look interested. But Miss Nye had a soul above conventional feelings, for while *Galatea* was giving a description of this nature, *Myrine* sat at her ease, evidently more concerned how the audience did their part than how she should do hers. Her *sang froid* was only equalled by that of *Mimos*, when telling *Daphne* that *Galatea* was really an animated statue; *Mimos* certainly conveying the impression to the audience that statues turning into human beings was one of the commonest occurrences in *Pygmalion's* house, although an ordinary audience would certainly be apt to look upon such a phenomenon as against all statutory law. Mr. Taylor as *Chrysos* infused a good deal of fun into his part, and probably the best scene in the play was that in which *Chrysos* and *Galatea* encountered each other for the first time. *Daphne's* performance of *Chrysos'* shrewish wife was not without vigour. *Cynisca* had a careful representative in Miss Florence Norman, although she lacked power to cope with the more impassioned parts of the play. Her transition from the enthusiastic admirer of the animated statue to the jealous wife was a very weak performance indeed, although perhaps the author of the play is as much to blame for this defect as anybody. He seems to have thought that any audience would take it as the merest matter of course that a high-souled lover of art should suddenly slide into the character of a petty virago. Of Miss Carry George's *Galatea* we would fain speak well, for she struggled against the inanities of her part with great fortitude. Her posturing as the statue amid the purity of fluctuating lime-lights was very pretty, and it may be said of her acting as the statue when it was animated that she looked pretty and acted with taste and a good deal of ability. Her most conspicuous fault was pathos of the aspirated order. It seemed as though she were determined to show that if she had no breath as a piece of stone the gods had given her a double share of the commodity when they resolved to make her "all alive O!" Mr. Lawrence as *Pygmalion* looked his part, the dignity attaching to which he sustained as well as Mr. Gilbert's sentiments would permit of. He is a careful actor always, and in his performance of the sculptor he showed this characteristic abundantly. But we think he was beyond his depth; as indeed we think all the players were, notwithstanding their struggles to appear at ease in the uncongenial element of Mr Gilbert's "classical drama." The scenery was very good, and the music an improvement upon the music which is ordinarily supplied in the orchestra of the Grant Road Theatre. The evening's entertainment concluded with a farce called the "Swiss Swains," the fun of which was forced enough to secure the approbation of the "gods" who were so often appealed to in the previous play. Miss Jennie Nye and Mr. Batson sang some songs and a duet, and this was probably the "chief end" of the "Swiss Swains." "Pygmalion and Galatea" is to be repeated, but as the large audience which assembled on Saturday night are sure to publish the news far and wide that the play is a pretentious failure we do not suppose it will have a long run in Bombay—a circumstance not to be regretted, as it will enable Miss George and her company to get the sooner into performances which they can go through without floundering.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1
Each succeeding line	0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

DEATHS AT KURRACHEE.—During the last month there were 445 deaths at Kurrachee. Of these 344 were from fever.

POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—Mr. H. M. Page has been appointed a Fellow in the Poona Civil Engineering College.

POST OFFICE AT DHARWAR.—A Mofussil paper states that the Government has sanctioned the sum of Rs. 6,000 for a new Post Office at Dharwar.

FORGERY.—A Bunnia, resident of Veeravul, was sentenced the other day, at Amedabad, to four years' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of forgery.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Acting Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks receipt of Rs. 3-7-11 "from a friend," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A Hindoo named Goonjee Sungunlall, residing on the Kalbadevi Road, reported to the police the theft of two bundles of gold leaf, valued at Rs. 5,500. The detective police are making enquiries into the matter.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT.—We learn from a native paper that Framjee Sorabjee, head clerk, High Court, Appellate Side, will act as Acting Assistant Registrar of the Court, during the absence of Mr. Summers on three months' privilege leave.

TRESPASS.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, a Goanese named Badna DeSouza, was charged at the instance of Mr. Maule, Manager, Esplanade Hotel, with trespassing on the premises of the hotel on Friday night last. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—A Hindoo named Gungadas Vijbookhundas was charged on Friday, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, with failing to comply with a notice, requiring him to limewash his house and stop a nuisance. Defendant admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 10, and five rupees a day till the notice remained uncomplied with.

WATER SUPPLY AT SURAT.—The *Surya Prakash* points out the great necessity there is for bringing a copious supply of fresh water into Surat by pipes, and requests Mr. Hope, whom it describes as a great benefactor of that ancient city, to procure this boon for it. Government is requested to lend the necessary funds to the Surat Municipality for this great and important work.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—The *Surya Prakash*, referring to the petition of Mr. Goolam Mahomed Munshi to the Viceroy of India, to take some measures to spread education and enlightenment among the Mahomedans of this country, dwells at some length on the great desirability of educating this important but ignorant and turbulent section of the Indian population, and points out its political and other advantages.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, attended the Jamsetjee Hospital on Friday afternoon, and took the deposition of a man named Anunda Molebharao, who was run over by a carriage last week, and was seriously hurt. The deponent said—I am a labourer, and live in Old Sonapore. About five days ago, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I was carrying a load of fish along the Lobarchal Road towards the New Market. I had obtained the fish at the Sonapore Beach. While on the Kalbadevi Road, near the entrance to Lobarchal lane, I heard a cry of "paish, paish." I tried to get out of the way of a carriage and pair which was coming from the Fort, when the horse on the right hand side of the carriage struck me on my side and I was knocked down. Neither the carriage nor the horse passed over me. After I fell down, I felt pain in one of my right ribs. The carriage was a covered one, but I cannot say of what colour it was. A Parsee was sitting inside, and a coachman was driving. The horses were black. After I was knocked down, the carriage stopped, the Parsee gentleman gave me four annas, and then drove off. There was a police sepoy there. He did nothing, and I said nothing to him. I then got up and carried my load to the New Market, and then went home. The pain in my right rib increased, and after two days I came in a bullock hackery to this hospital. During the two days that I was at home I fomented my right rib, and applied native drugs to the injured part. I did not complain to any policeman. I cannot identify the driver of the carriage, or the Parsee, or the police sepoy. I do not know whether I shall live or die. God alone knows that I feel severe pain whenever I cough.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

ONE Bapulall Premanund, formerly Kharbari of the Thakore of Umetta, was, in September 1873, charged under Section 193 of the Indian Penal code with fabricating false evidence for the purpose of using it in a judicial proceeding, and also, under section 466 of the same Code, with forging certain documents purporting to be a record or proceeding of a Court of Justice. The preliminary enquiry was held before Captain Reeves, Acting Political Agent of the Rewa Kanta, as Magistrate, and as such he granted a pardon to one Madowlall (professing himself to have been an accomplice) and subsequently committed the case for trial from himself as Magistrate to him-elf as a Sessions Judge. Under the first charge Bapulall was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to suffer one year's further rigorous imprisonment; and under the second charge he was also found guilty, and further sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to suffer one year's further rigorous imprisonment.

The accused Bapulall was an inhabitant of a village in the zilla of Kaira and a British subject. At the time of the happening of the occurrences mentioned, he resided at Umetta, being in the service of the Thakore (who was the Subordinate Magistrate of that place), as his Karbhari. In that capacity, it was the duty of Bapulall to keep the criminal records, take down depositions, and copy out the findings and decisions of the Thakore as such Subordinate Magistrate. In June 1873, the Thakore received a written report from one Hagat Bhau, a police peon, to the effect that one Poonja Jetha had sold his youngest son to some person unknown, for money, and thereupon the Thakore, in his capacity of Magistrate, directed enquiries to be made into the matter. Bapulall, as Karbhari, issued summonses, in accordance with his duty, on Poonja Jetha and his wife, calling on them to appear before the Magistrate on a day named. They duly appeared and deposed that their child had not been sold to any one, but that it had died a natural death. Their statements were corroborated by their neighbours, the other six accused. The Thakore thereupon made an order in conformity with the evidence, and directed, as was usual, a report to be made to the Political Agent. This was accordingly done. The occurrences above mentioned were well known at the time to many persons, including one Mahaput, the Karbhari of Raesingjee, the next in heir and claimant to the gadi of the talooka of Koth. Some time afterwards, however, a wandering Mahomedan beggar informed Mahiput that the infant son of the Ranee of Koth had shortly before died and that another had been substituted in its place Mahaput immediately put himself in communication with Mr. Richey, the talookdaree officer, and under his directions he instituted criminal proceedings against the Ranee of Koth (including her mother, brother, Karbhari, and others of her household) in the Court of the first class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, and commenced the present prosecution simultaneously against Bapulall and the other accused in the Court of the Political Agent of Rewa Kanta. Bapulall was taken under a warrant and (although the charge was bailable) he was kept in custody throughout until sentence. The Talookdaree Officer assisted Mahiput in the prosecution. He held conferences with the Political Agent, appointed the Government Pleader and a vakeel to act, and his own constable, Ghellabhoy Fouzdar, and his police-peons, to marshall the witnesses and detain them in custody before trial and until sentence.

The story advanced by the prosecution was substantially as follows, viz. :—"That the infant son of the Ranee of Koth died some time ago, and that she, in order to continue the possession of Koth in her own hands, purchased a child of Poonja Jetha, a Kooly, inhabitant of Nawapoora, a village belonging to the Thakore of Umetta, with the object of placing such child on the gadi, to represent the child deceased; that this afterwards became known to the said Mahiput through Madhowlal (the accomplice) and one Shevakram. That Mahiput began to institute enquiries, and that, therefore, the Ranee Roopalibs, through her agents, concocted a plan to fabricate certain judicial proceedings. That your petitioner and the said accomplice Madhowlal had been induced by the said agents of the said Ranee to fraudulently get up—and that they, in pursuance of such plan, did get up—proceedings containing the depositions of the said Poonja Jetha, his wife, and the prisoners No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, to the effect that Poonja Jetha's child had died of a natural death, and that it had not been sold; and, further, that the said depositions, although purporting to have been taken before the said Thakore of Umetta, nevertheless never had been so taken, but were altogether false and fabricated."

Against the finding and sentence of the Political Agent Bapulal Premanand appealed by way of petition to the Government of Bombay, urging that the Political Agent had rendered his decision erroneous in point of law, and defective and unjust on the merits on numerous grounds, and praying that it might be set aside in part or in whole, and the sentence mitigated, and that meantime he might be released on bail. The following were the grounds of appeal :—

The trial was conducted (or supposed to be conducted) according to the provisions of Act 10 of 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, whereby the Political Agent, as Magistrate, was bound; nevertheless, in several instances (as admitted in his written judgment in justification of his acts), he repudiated the code, and deliberately set aside the express provisions of the law, and the practice as regulated by the law, and made new rules of law and practice for himself, and adpoted them, for the reason that, in the particular instances, he considered it undesirable or inconvenient to follow the established law and practice. 2. That the Political Agent has erred in that, contrary to the provisions of Section 63 of the said Criminal Procedure Code—"that every offence, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed"—he has claimed jurisdiction to try your petitioner, the alleged offence having been committed (if at all) in the zilla of Kaira, and within the jurisdiction of the authorities of that place. 3. That the Political Agent also erred in applying to your petitioner's case Section 67 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, inasmuch as the offences wherewith your petitioner and the other prisoners were charged had been completed (if at all) within the district of Kaira, and were not (nor was any of them) *continuing* offences, as erroneously described in the judgment. 4. That the said Political Agent has erred in committing the trial of your petitioner from himself as a Magistrate to himself as a Sessions Judge, such proceeding on his part being virtually prohibited by the said Code, or, as admitted by the Political Agent himself in his written and considered judgment, "*one not contemplated by the law*"—in plain words, *illegal** 5. That the said Political Agent also erred and acted illegally in so claiming to himself jurisdiction to try, as well as in transferring the case from himself to himself as above mentioned, *without the sanction of the Local Government* in manner directed by the same section of the Code under which he claimed jurisdiction, namely, Section 63. 6. That the said Political Agent erred in granting pardon to the accused Madhowlal in a case which was cognizable and under trial by him as a Magistrate, contrary to the provisions of Section 347 of the said code, which provides "*that a Magistrate having tendered a pardon under this section, and examined the accused person, is precluded from trying the case himself.*" 7. That the Political Agent erred in trying all the accused together, inasmuch as the charges against some were of an essentially different character to those against others. 8. That the said conviction was based on the testimony of an accomplice, not merely unsupported and uncorroborated, but one whose evidence was contradicted in numerous essential particulars by other witnesses for the prosecution. 9. That the said conviction and sentence was passed against the weight of evidence. 10. That the said Political Agent has erred in receiving and using against your petitioner admissions and statements made by, or extracted from, others of the accused. 11. That the said Political Agent has erred in not presuming that the records of a Court of Justice, to wit of the Subordinate Magistrate of Umetta, were genuine records, contrary to Section 80 of Act I of 1872 called the Indian Evidence Act. 12. That the said Political Agent has erred in introducing into his judgment matters and facts not judicially brought to his notice, but supplemented by his private information, and his own extraneous suppositions; moreover, your petitioner had no opportunity whatever of meeting the same under the circumstances. 13. That your petitioner was prejudiced in his defence by the irregularity in his trial, in that the second charge (forgery) under Section 466 (triable exclusively by the Court of Session), was framed against him for the first time towards the close of the trial before the Political Agent when sitting as a Sessions Judge. 14. That the said Political Agent has erred in not considering the written defence put in by your petitioner. 15. That the Political Agent has erred in allowing and receiving the hearsay and irrelevant evidence wherewith the proceedings are overloaded. 16. That the admission of such hearsay and irrelevant evidence has greatly prejudiced your petitioner, and the effect thereof influenced the mind of the Political Agent against him. 17. That the said Political Agent from the very first presumed that your petitioner was guilty, in that he kept him in confinement from commencement to end in a case where the offence was bailable, notwithstanding the provisions contained in Section 388 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides that "when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail." 18. That the said Political Agent has erred in altogether disregarding the first deposition of Poonja Jetha (the father of the child alleged to have been sold) given before his duftardar, wherein he (Poonja) admitted (in direct opposition to his subsequent evidence) that it was the fact "that he did go before the Thakore of Umetta to give evidence, and that he did give evidence." 19. That the said Political Agent has also erred in disregarding the admissions of prisoners Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 made before himself on the preliminary enquiry, to the effect, in direct opposition to their subsequent evidence, that "they did give evidence before the Thakore of Umetta at the solicitation of Poonja Jetha" (the same being specially brought to the notice of the Political Agent in the 8th para. of the written defence of your petitioner put in at the trial. 20. That in the midst of the contradictory, inconsistent, and improbable evidence on the part of the prosecution, their case was full of grave doubts, and the Political Agent ought to have given your petitioner the benefit of those doubts, as also for the reason that such contradictions and improbabilities were consistent with your petitioner's innocence. 21. That the Political Agent acted contrary to the law procedure and practice of all Courts of Justice, in that he refused to issue a subpœna to the Mamlutdar of Anand (or his clerk), requiring him to produce certain criminal proceedings which had taken place in the Mamlutdar's Court regarding a witness for the prosecution, No. 24, one Kullon Girdhar, who had *volunteered* his evidence. It was pointed out to the Political Agent that these proceedings would materially assist your petitioner in his defence, in that they would show clearly that the said witness was not, at the time stated by him, at a place called Umetta, where, as he falsely deposed, he had seen your petitioner with the alleged agents of the Thakarance of Koth. 22. That the case of Roopaliba, the Thakaranee of Koth, of which this was a branch was still pending in the High Court of Judicature on its Original Side, and that it had not yet been proved in that case or in this that the child of Poonja Jetha, if sold at all, reached the hands of the Thakaranee of Koth, nor had it ever been proved that she had authorized any one to purchase this, or any other child, or that in fact the child had died at all. 23. That, even if all the facts stated by the accomplice, Madhowlal, were true, the same were quite consistent with the innocence of Bapulal.

The following is an extract from the finding of the Political Agent, so for as relate to the legal points submitted to him, with marginal comments thereon :—

At the outset of this case, Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the first accused, objected to his client being tried by the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, on the ground of the want of jurisdiction of the Agency Sessions Court to deal with an offence which he held was committed in British territory by a British subject, if indeed it was committed at all. The Court at once overruled this objection on the ground that it had full jurisdiction to deal with all cases coming under the provisions of Section 67 of the New Code of Criminal Procedure.* Further, the Court held that the offences with which the accused persons stand charged could not be said to be completed (if I may use such an expression) until the alleged false proceedings had actually reached the Office of the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, for the guilty intention was stated to be that such false proceedings appearing in evidence should cause any person who might, in any judicial proceeding, have to form an opinion upon the evidence, to entertain an erroneous opinion touching the facts set forth in such false proceedings; that is to say, in plain language, the whole object and intention of those who drew up the proceedings in question were to lead the Political Agent to believe, from a perusal of the papers, that the boy of a certain Kooly in Nawapoora, in the Rewa Kanta districts, had died a natural death, and had been subsequently burned in the ordinary course of events. † In the second place, it was urged that this trial was illegal, because no document was filed amongst the proceedings to show that the Sub-Magistrate (the Thakore of Umetta) or the District Magistrate (the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, and the Collector of Kaira) had sanctioned the entertainment of the complaint under Sections 193 and 466 of the Indian Penal Code against the accused persons, as is required by Sections 468 and 469 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. But this is a mere technicality which in no way affects the truth or falsity of the charges framed against the accused persons, and certainly does not prejudice them in the conduct of their defence. ‡ Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Thakore of Umetta, i.e. the Sub-Magistrate was himself *prima facie* implicated in the manufacture of the alleged false proceedings, inasmuch as they bear his signature; it would have been absurd, therefore, to have asked him to sanction the entertainment of a complaint against himself. The sanction of superior authority, i.e. the Political Agent, who is also the District Magistrate, was granted by implication, though not in so many words written down; otherwise this trial would not have taken place. The Acting Political Agent, sitting as a Sessions Court Judge, and reviewing his own proceedings as a District Magistrate, considers that, in the latter capacity, he exercised a wise discretion in excluding the Thakore of Umetta from the number of accused persons. For he then was and still is, fully convinced that, in the matter of these false proceedings, the Thakore, who is an indolent, ignorant, and opium-eating man, was the dupe of his designing Kamdars. The third objection raised was that the Magistrate ought not to have offered a conditional pardon to Madhowlal Utamram, and then to have tried the case himself in any capacity; also that he was, as a Magistrate, in error when he offered the conditional pardon in a case not exclusively triable by a Sessions Court. These objections may hold good in regulation districts, where there are plenty of Magistrates and Judges, and all the necessary machinery to carry out the elaborate procedure of the Codes; but they have not the same force in non-regulation districts. § Nor was there a Magistrate competent to take up such a case within sixty or eighty miles of the Political Agent's camp; he was, therefore, obliged to enquire into the matter himself as a District Magistrate, and eventually, after he had committed it to himself, to try it all over again as a Sessions Court. Of course, this is an anomalous state of things, and one not contemplated by the law, but there are many hard facts not contemplated by the law, and this is one of them. The imposition of the fresh charges Nos. III. and IV., partly meets the objections under discussion, and for the rest the Political Agent considers himself justified in his action and procedure by Government Resolution No. 395 of 1872, dated 25th January, in the Judicial Department, which was forwarded to him in the Political Department with Government Resolution No. 4412, dated 27th July 1872, and reached his office on the 31st July 1872. § It is true that in para. 2 of the Circular in the Political Department No. 2930, dated 17th May 1872, which reached this Political Agency on the 21st May 1872, the Secretary to Government says: —"You will perceive that, by Section 8 of this Act (Extradition Act), the "British Indian law relating to offences and criminal procedure has become legally binding "in trials of British subjects, instead of being a mere guide as heretofore;" but, as the Court has been careful to show above, the resolutions in the Judicial and Political Departments reached this Agency nearly two months after the promulgation of the circular. In order, therefore, to meet the requirements of Section 231 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as much as possible, the Political Agent, in his treble capacity of a political officer, a Magistrate of the district, and a Sessions Court Judge, considered himself at liberty to take up the case as a Magistrate, to offer a conditional pardon to one of the accused as a Magistrate, and then to try the rest of the accused persons as a Sessions Judge. ***

* Your petitioner submits that the Political Agent was decidedly wrong in claiming jurisdiction to try this case himself, and that all the reasons assigned by him are equally invalid and untenable. The false proceedings were committed in Umetta, a village in the zilla of Kaira, and completed there, and were therefore triable, under S ction 63 of the Code, "in the district in which the offence was committed," namely, Kaira. Even if the false proceedings were not completed until the filing of the report, &c., in the Office of the Political Agent, still by Section 67, when an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another, or when the offence is a continuing one, and continued to be committed in more districts than one, it *may* be enquired into, and *tried in any* one of such districts. Under any circumstances, the whole of the offences alleged (even filing the report) having taken place in Kaira, that district was the fittest and most convenient for purposes connected with the trial—the more so, as the Political Agent says that he was, in consequence of his taking the case up, obliged to act illegally, or in a manner "not contemplated by the law." He says there was no Magistrate available competent to try the case, by reason whereof he was obliged to enquire into the matter himself as Magistrate, and eventually committ it to himself as Sessions Judge. But Kaira was easily accessible, and Ahmedabad whose Sessions Judge is one and the same person as that at Kaira) is not more than three hours' distance by railway from Baroda; and at both these places there are Judges and Magistrates with their several subordinates competent to enquire into and try such a case. Moreover, at the very time that the Political Agent insisted on asserting jurisdiction to try, and also while he was illegally sitting on he case as Sessions Judge, another trial (of which fact he was cognizant) was being proceeded with at Ahmedabad, before the first-class Magistrate there, against the two alleged agents of the Thakaraace of Koth, on the charge that they had *instigated your petitioner* and the other accused *to commit the very offence* for which the latter were under trial before the Political Agent. The "*necessity*" for the Political Agent assuming jurisdiction, and acting in a manner not contemplated by the law, vanishes altogether when it is stated that, after the conclusion of the trial before him, the Political Agent despatched Mahiput (the prosecutor) and a large number of witnesses, and all the accused (sentence having been passed), to Ahmedabad, for the purpose of obtaining their evidence for the prosecution in the case against the two alleged agents of the Thakarance, the instigators of the crime alleged to have been committed by your petitioner and others. A mass of documents, books, and exhibits were also forwarded as evidence. Moreover, great expense and inconvenience was incurred by reason of the adjournment of the trial at Ahmedabad, more than once, for want of these witnesses and papers.

† If this reasoning be carried out to its legitimate consequence, some actual judicial proceeding ought to exist, or at all events to be in contemplation. You cannot say any such judicial proceeding would ever take place, and if it did, it might be in any jurisdiction, save that of the Political Agent of Rewa Kanta. The intent alleged is, therefore, purely speculative and imaginary. The false proceedings were completed at Umetta a village subject to the Kaira Zilla. If filing these false proceedings in the Office of the Political Agent was necessary to *complete* the offence, then the accident of *not* filing them would prevent them from taking a crimin

with great difficulty could keep in the side lights. Midnight, still blowing a complete hurricane, with a most terrific, high confused sea, the ship at times regularly under water, pitching and labouring very heavily.

May 6th (Wednesday), commenced with a hurricane and a tremendous high confused sea. Barometer stationary. At 2 A.M. the main gaff came down in two pieces. Barometer inclined to rise. At 4 A.M. a slight change for the better, and the barometer ri-ing rapidly. At 7 A.M. increased the speed and set the course, W.N.W. At 8 A.M. still blowing a strong gale with occasional showers. At noon moderate gale with a tremendous high confused sea, ship rolling and labouring heavily. At 2-30 P.M. observed a small vessel dismasted with an ensign flying; proceeded alongside near enough to hear the crew asking to be taken off, stopped, and sent a boat, and brought the whole crew fourteen (14) men on board, the captain and super-cargo being on shore at the time of the gale. Barometer rising. At 5 P.M. sighted the Sadras Hills, steered in till 6-30 P.M., and then hove to, awaiting daylight. Midnight, moderate gale with a high sea and occasional showers.

Thursday, May 7th, 1874.—Commenced with moderate gale and high sea, ship labouring heavily. Barometer steady. 4 A.M., strong wind and high sea, but the sky clearing. At 6 A.M. proceeded towards Madras with strong wind and high sea, ship labouring, 11-45 A.M., anchored in Madras roads in 7¼ fathoms, weather cloudy, and slight swell.

The captain of the Ocean Bride reports having yesterday morning passed the brig Shalim Sha, of Chitagong, with main-mast gone; passed under her stern and hailed but and was answered. A flag was hoisted aft on deck, and was torn. A boat was also on deck. The bearings from Madras were S. S. E., 45 miles. This seems to be the same brig that was towed in by the Patna. The report of the Webfoot calls for no particular remark. The lowest reading of the barometer on the Ocean Bride was 29·2 inches. This was about midnight on Tuesday.

The heavy seas that swept over the Patna's deck carried off a horse that was on deck, besides hen-coops and other articles. The steamer's bridge-steering gear was also carried away, which was a rather serious accident, as it became difficult to steer her after this, and in fact she drifted a long time to the S. E. The native brig brought in by the Patna had no cargo on board, being in ballast, but in the cabin two bags containing Rs. 3,000 were found. Altogether therefore the prize will be worth the labour bestowed on it.

There is reason to fear that the cargo boat which went off to the Patna on Tuesday night has been lost together with the boat's crew. A part of the cargo was put on board, and a part left in the boat.

THE STOPPAGE ON THE RAILWAY.

The mails were passed over the break at Vaniembady by the railway company last night, and everything that could possibly be done to restore through communication is being done by the railway engineers of whom no less than three are on the spot assisted by a strong force of labourers. The storm at this particular part of the S. W line is reported as having been "awful." All the rivers of the neighbourhood were still in flood yesterday. It is not considered advisable for passengers to make night journeys at present between Jollarpett and Madras, as there is no moonlight, and crossing the river at the break in the dark is somewhat dangerous. Although it will be some days before through trains can be resumed, trains on each side are running to the scene of disaster. Down many of the rivers, trees and the bodies of samber, bulls, sheep, &c., are being carried seaward.

HEAVY FLOOD AT VELLORE.

The following extract of a letter from an officer at Vellore has been kindly communicated to us:—"A violent storm approaching to a cyclone passed over Vellore on the 5th and 6th instants. Rain commenced falling at 10 A.M. of the 5th, and fell heavily during the whole night, and up to 6 A.M. of the 6th instant, accompanied by a very high wind. The bund of a nullah to the south of the Cantonment (constructed to divert the surplus water of the tank which burst in the cyclone of 1872) having breached caused a great flow of water to enter the Cusbuh nullah flowing to the west of the Cantonment, the temporary bunds of which having given way, the maidan between it and the lines was again flooded, and the water reached up to the houses on the west of the lines, but fortunately did not enter them. Owing to the heavy rain and the soft nature of the earth of which the houses in the lines are constructed, several of the walls have given way, and many houses are considerably damaged. The families of the occupants of such have, as a temporary measure, been located in the large Mahal in the Fort. The river Palar, which flows to the north of Vellore, rose to a greater height than has been recorded for many years past. Various reports having been spread of the sudden rise of the river, I proceeded on the evening of the 6th instant to inspect it, but had been only a few minutes on the large bridge which spans the river, when I was warned by some natives that if I wished to return to Vellore I had better do so at once, as the river had breached its south banks, and they pointed out to me a large volume of water approaching between the river and the town. On hurrying back, I found that portion of the road leading to the railway station, and which was breached in 1872, under water to the depth of 3 feet and many yards in breadth. This spot was crossed with great difficulty. Communication with the railway station by vehicles was stopped in a few minutes afterwards, and has only just been restored. The large tank in the Cantonment filled to overflowing during the night. A threatened breach in the bund to the north was fortunately observed in time and repaired. No loss of life or accidents have been reported."

THE WEATHER AT TANJORE.

We have received the following letter, dated the 6th instant, from our Tanjore Correspondent:—"We are having very extraordinary weather indeed. For a few days past the sky has been of a very leaden appearnce, the wind has been changeable and squally, accompanied by light showers of rain, rather aggravating in their way; for though sadly needing rain, it does not come down sufficiently to satisfy our wants. On the night of the 4th instant the barometer began to fall slowly, the wind rose high and howled again, and altogether it looked as though we were in for a storm. At Nagapatam it looked so bad that every vessel in the port but three put out to sea. The wind, however, moderated, and no harm was done. Yesterday the wind got round to the westward, and throughout the day the sky was very cloudy, a thick rain falling continuously; about 7 P.M. the barometer began to fall again, and the wind rose, blowing a perfect gale throughout the night. The change in the temperature was very great, the thermometer falling as much as 12°. Warm clothing in the evening and a blanket at night were enjoyable. This morning the wind has moderated, but it is still blowing strong enough from the westward. It will be interesting to know at what places on the coast the gale of the 4th instant was felt, and what damage it caused."—*Madras Mail*, May 8.

CABUL.

22ND APRIL.—The following news is given by an arrival from Tashkurghan:—

"Mahomed Ullum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, has written letters to the Hakims of Buddukhshan and Fyzabad to have supplies collected on the Yarkand roads in their territories for Mr. Forsyth's camp, and also to desire the Hakims of Chutrar and Kashkar to have the same arrangements made in their territories. If the Yarkand Mission return by that route, Mahomed Ullum Khan intends to have them escorted via Undrab, Tukkao Safee and Lughman, to Peshawur."

23rd.—The Amir is very uneasy about the return of the Yarkand Mission, and is always consulting with his officials on the subject. His mind will not be at rest until the party has safely returned to Peshawur.

24th.—The Amir is going to have the marriage of Sirdar Ubdoola Jan celebrated on a grand scale. He is going to get a number of dancing girls from Peshawur and give a sumptuous entertainment.

The Amir propose that a certain *nuzrana* should be taken from all the Hakims, Kardars, Sirdars, and Khans in Afghanistan, and about four lakhs be expended on the ceremony.

25th—The Amir held a council this morning, and asked his Vazir and other Chiefs if it would be advisable to levy a kind of tax to defray the expenses of Sirdar Ubdoola Jan's marriage. At first they remained quiet, and then conjointly replied that there was no doubt that the people of Afghanistan would obey the Amir's order to pay any tax he might levy, but as it will be an innovation they will not like it; besides this, if forced to pay, it will become a regular tax to be enforced by future governments. "Very well," said the Amir, "don't levy a tax, but take something equal to the value of the *khillats* which will be granted on the Sirdars, Hakims, and Khans."

Mahomed Ullum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, has sent all his wealth to Bokhara, and has appointed agents to carry on trade on his account in Turkistan. He has his agents in the Russian cantonment at Tashkund, through whom he sends news to the Russian Governor. It is also said that any Russian officers who wishes to go to the Hamoon and see Turkistan is received kindly, and much attention is shown him.—*Delhi Gazette*.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

RACE FOR THE SCULLERS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

(*Daily Telegraph*, April 17.)

After a few showers of rain in the night, the morning broke dull and hazy, but fair, and at twelve o'clock all doubts as to the weather were dispelled; the sun broke through the clouds, and the afternoon was all that could be desired. By this time two streams of people were pouring into Putney—one coming down the hill from the station, the other pushing its way over the bridge. They met in Windsor-street, and fought their way as best they could through the narrow alleys that lead to the banks of the river. It is always difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the numbers of people collected together in a crowd, but while there certainly were many fewer than on the occasion of the last Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, it was generally allowed that such numbers had never before congregated at a match for the championship. In readiness for prospective customers, the itinerant vendors of cheap edibles, peripatetic minstrels and wandering bands of nigger melodists, costermongers, sellers of fusees, and beggars, had mustered in great force. But the class of people who are interested in such a sporting event as the race for the championship is one of a different mettle to the patrons of the great inter-university struggle on the Thames. The visitors yesterday had pretty generally a business like appearance, and were provokingly nonchalant about the amusements offered them by the way. Trade was very dull; fried fish in pennyworths, found a slow market; whelks, even though vinegar *a discretion* was liberally offered, failed to find purchasers; and the cocoanut, three-shies-a-penny traffic was so completely out of favour that a party of gipsies who had encamped on the rank grass of one of the islets, fenced from the low-lying damp meadows of Barnes by stagnant ditches, had sat quietly down to their pipes and ill-luck. True brown-skinned, swarthy black-eyed Rommany *chals* and *chies*, they were cursing in their hearts the *Gorgios* who refused to patronise their profitable and money-getting games of chance and so lost were they to the state of affairs outside the coarse sacking they had put up, that behind it their donkeys were suffered to eat quietly the grass—cut perhaps, on Barnes-common, by the way—out of sieves that would doubtless have found an owner in Covent-garden Market, without the let or hindrance of blow or curse. The crowd of sightseers which thronged the banks at Putney yesterday was composed largely of the metropolitan sporting classes wearing for the most part blue neckties that had done duty on the day of the University Boat Race; while there was a considerable admixture of the North-country element, wearing much sealskin and gold watch-chain, and in not infrequent cases accompanied by the portly Materfamilias and her daughter, the *petite ingenue* of the provinces. The Newcastle men were known easily enough by their non-pronunciation of the letter R, the shibboleth of their town; while the North-countrymen of other parts might be distinguished by the accents in which they offered to "back the boy," as they called their champion, Bagnall. But the minutes swiftly sped by, the Citizen steamers chartered for the occasion were drawn up by the Aequeduct or took on board their passengers at the pier, and at about half-past one the Umpire's boat was brought to a stop at the landing-stage. By this hour the tide at Putney Bridge was very high, and as the time for beginning the contest drew near, the sun shone out brightly, and there was just breeze enough to give a fresh ripple to the surface of the water. Bagnall was the first to show; at a few minutes before two he took too to his boat, the Newcastle, and drew towards the Aequeduct. Sadler was not long behind his opponent in putting in an appearance. A loud cheer greeted him as he left the Star and Garter, and cries of "Bravo, Joe! Bravo, Joe!" were heard on all sides, as with a confident walk he proceeded along the towing-path to the London Rowing Club's quarters, where he speedily got into his boat, this fact being announced by a loud and hearty cheer from the spectators who crowded the banks, the cheering and clapping of hands continuing until he took up his station on the Middlesex side of the river, close to the boat of his antagonist. Then both men stripped, which was the signal for another round of applause, their fine condition being the subject of appreciative remark. Bagnall took a short spin of a few yards just to warm himself to his work and his light trim boat seemed to shoot through the water in obedience to his muscular arms and the swing of his long lithe frame. Sadler, however, looked more like staying over a long and severe course, the muscles of his arms and chest being finely developed, and his action very graceful and easy; but the impression made by Bagnall was so great, and the body of his supporters so numerous and determined, that a revolution took place in the betting, and five to four was freely laid on the Tynesider after all the even money had been eagerly snapped up by his backers. There was some delay about mooring the skiffs from which the start was to have been given, and it was at length agreed on both sides that the start should be made by mutual consent of the rival scullers themselves. Accordingly the toss for position took place, and Bagnall, having had the good luck to win it, of course chose the Middlesex side, thereby giving his party renewed confidence in his chance of success.

Now the Northern champion gracefully doffs his black cap in answer to the encouraging cheers of his friends who crowd the steamers at his side, picks up a little paper packet from the well of his boat, empties the powdered resin it contains over his hands, rubs them well together, takes a short pull at the brandy flask he carries with him, and is ready for the fray. Sadler, too, has completed his preliminary preparations; the two outriggers lie bow with bow at the station chosen for the start, behind them are all the steamers—every available inch of whose deck space is crowded with eager sightseers—the two cutters each manned by eight good oarsmen, and carrying in their bows the respective coaches, Bagnall's being his trainer, Taylor, and Sadler's his brother, Mr. Symes, his trainer, having relinquished this difficult office. All is ready. The two men stretch their straight backs far forward, give one great pull, and their boats shoot like arrows from the starting point, the paddles of the steamers begin their dull heavy plash in the water, the two cutters follow their men, the spectators on land and shore shout "They're off," the two coaches call at the top of their voices in what seems a vain effort to make themselves heard over the roar of the crowd, and the race has begun. For the first two hundred yards the pace on both sides was tremendous but Sadler, who rowed in magnificent form, and always well within his powers, gained on his opponent stroke by stroke, and at the end of the first furlong of the course had succeeded in putting two boat lengths between himself and Bagnall. The race was, strictly speaking, a race for this first two hundred yards, and no more. Sadler increased his lead with the greatest ease, though the younger man made many gallant efforts in the way of spurts to catch him; but Bagnall was quite overmatched from the beginning, and his attempts to overtake the Thames Champion were fruitless. He did his best to make a race of it, and to do his duty to himself, his supporters, and to the interests of professional rowing; but it was, in sporting phrase, a mere exercise canter for the winner, and Bagnall's chance was soon so hopelessly extinguished that on the umpire's boat odds of a "pony" to a sovereign were loudly offered against his winning. At the Crab Tree, Sadler led by three lengths, and at the Soap Works, some two hundred yards further down, he had increased his lead to five lengths, rowing with superb swing and style. As his boat shot under Hammersmith Bridge, which bore its customary crowd of spectators, he was loudly cheered, and, increasing his pace by a few strokes per minute, he soon led by six or seven lengths. The gallant North-countryman, nothing daunted by his position, toiled manfully, but, as the issue proved quite hopelessly, after the leading man; for Bagnall was outpaced from the start, his rowing seemed laboured compared with the easy graceful swing of Sadler's style, and he rowed all the time with his elbows very much squared, while the action of the Surbiton sculler was unanimously voted to be little short of perfection. There were crowds of people on the towing-path in one unbroken line from Putney to the Ship at Mortlake, on the Surrey side of the river; while Hammersmith and Chiswick Malls, the sloping meadows by the osier beds, and all the usual standpoints on the Middlesex shore, were thronged with spectators, who impartially shouted their approbation of the work done by both men. But, as far as Bagnall's chance of winning was concerned, all was over long before Chiswick Ait was reached. At the Ait, Sadler still led by six or seven lengths, which distance he had increased slightly opposite Chiswick Church. With the same steady sweeping stroke he rowed under Barnes Railway Bridge, wearing on his good-humoured face the "sweet smile" so often chronicled as belonging peculiarly to the professional waterman when he is winning easily. He passed the post at Mortlake in the same style, and, easying, turned his trim craft, the "Darling Kate," and was hoisted on to the deck of the umpire's steamer, when the judge gave it as his decision that he had won the race by six lengths. The time was 24 min. 5 sec.; the men having started from Putney at three minutes past two, the winner passed the post at Mortlake at 27 min. 5 sec. after the hour. Sadler was warmly congratulated on his success by his friends and supporters, and, having taken off his cap in acknowledgment, proceeded, in accordance with time-honoured custom on such occasions, to carry it round among the company for the benefit of the loser, when a handsome sum was contributed as a consolation purse for Bagnall. Sadler had had nothing to do to distress him, but when Bagnall finished he appeared to be slightly blown. "There's no half-minute time in your game," remarked a bystander, who was old enough and broad-shouldered enough to warrant the conclusion that he had tried conclusions in the prize ring. "There's no half-minute time, lad—when you once start you've got to finish." But the young Tyneside oarsman soon recovered himself, and looked none the worse for his struggle over a four-mile course. We may add that, before Sadler retires into the comparative solitude of private life on his well-earned laurels, he is anxious to row a race with the American champion sculler, and, if challenged to do so, will be ready to meet him on either side of the Atlantic.

The course was admirably kept, and all necessary arrangements made for the race under the direction of Mr. Lord, of the Thames Conservancy. The small craft that swarmed on the river were kept well out of the way, and the only danger of a foul arose from the close quarters of the competitors themselves at the start, when the umpire thought the blades of their oars actually touched, but no claim was made; and, on inquiry afterwards from the men themselves, it was found that, though very near indeed, their sculls never quite came into collision. Sadler was trained to perfection by Mr. Symes; and it may not be uninteresting to amateur oarmen to learn that his regimen for the morning of the eventful day comprised a mutton chop for breakfast, followed by a walk; a second chop at half-past eleven, when he went to bed for an hour, finally a cup of tea only just before the race. The umpire's boat, with the men on board, reached Putney again at half-past three; and the crowds of people by that time were streaming homewards, to all appearance well satisfied with themselves, the weather, the race, and the result.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT THE SUEZ CANAL.

(*Standard*.)

It would be a matter for regret should M. de Lesseps, as he threatens, insist upon abandoning the working of the Suez Canal. Of course, the canal in any contingency would not be allowed to be closed. Indeed, the same telegram which informs us that M. de Lesseps had notified the Khedive that he intends dismissing the pilots and extinguishing the lighthouses, adds that the Khedive had urged M. de Lesseps not to carry out his intention, and had distinctly stated that, should M. de Lesseps persist, the Egyptian Government would itself work the canal. But, although the great enterprise with which M. de Lesseps' name is imperishably linked is in no danger, it would not the less be a misfortune were the man to whom the conception of so wonderful an engineering exploit is due, and who carried it to successful completion in spite of no common obstacles, and in the face of almost universal incredulity, to forfeit the legitimate reward of his genius and his perseverance. It is probable, indeed, that M. de Lesseps' threat is not seriously intended, that it was inspired by vexation at the decision come to by the International Tonnage Commission, and that on further consideration it will be withdrawn in compliance with the Khedive's request. The Constantinople telegram prepares us for this result, as it tells us "it is believed that M. de Lesseps will not fulfil his threat." It is certain, too that M. de Lesseps has been very ill advised in the attitude he has assumed in reference to the maritime Powers. Instead of appealing to their sense of equity, and endeavouring to come to an arrangement with them that would be satisfactory to all parties, he has chosen to regard them as adversaries, and to stand upon his own interpretation of his legal rights. If he now persists in his threat to close the canal he will put himself still further in the wrong, and almost certainly condemn himself and his company to loss. But if he continues to work the canal, and after the lapse of some years can still show that the enterprise does not pay, we cannot believe that the Powers which benefit by his great conception will allow him to remain pecuniarily a loser.

As a highway for commerce the canal has already become a decided success. In spite of the predictions of failure amidst which it was undertaken, in spite, too, of the difficulty of changing the settled course of trade—a difficulty in this case enhanced by the necessity for adapting the vessels to the canal—less than five years have sufficed to turn a very considerable portion of the commerce of Europe with Asia into this novel channel. A few statistics will show how rapid has been the growth of the traffic. In 1870, 486 ships passed through the canal, with a capacity of 435,000 tons. In 1873 the number of ships had risen to 1,173, and their capacity to 1,16,000 tons. In 1872, it will be recollected, the company altered its mode of measuring the capacity of vessels, but the figures here given are reduced to the same standard; and it will be seen that, whether we regard the number or the capacity, the vessels using the canal had very nearly trebled in four years. During the first quarter of the present year the traffic has gone on increasing. It is true, indeed, that the number of ships passing through the canal has been somewhat less than in the first three months of 1873, but then the tonnage of this smaller number is greater by 12 per cent. It will be seen, then, that the Suez Canal is really effecting an extraordinary revolution in the commerce of Europe and Asia. Nor is it only small articles of considerable value that are sent by way of the canal. The cargoes of the Suez steamers comprise not only silk, tea, coffee, and cotton, but also coal, and even rice and salt. But while the great benefit conferred upon the world by M. de Lesseps' enterprise is conclusively proved, his foresight has been completely at fault in the matter which we may fairly, perhaps, regard as affording him the chief inducement for persevering with the canal in spite of the great obstacles he had to encounter. So far from fostering the trade of France, and making Marseilles the great depot for all Europe of Asiatic commodities, the Suez Canal has not appreciably increased her marine, nor added to her transit traffic. Indeed, it would almost seem as if France were falling out of the race altogether. In 1870, notwithstanding the war, the French flag covered about 20 per cent. of the entire traffic through the canal; in 1871 it covered only about 12 per cent.; last month its share had fallen to 9 per cent. In contrast with this rapid decadence, England monopolises fully two-thirds of the traffic. But even the figures we have just given do not represent the full disappointment of M. de Lesseps's hopes. Of the few French ships that use the canal a large proportion consists of men-of-war, or other Government vessels, bound for Cochin China, Tonquin, or to join the squadrons in the Chinese or Japanese seas. The remainder consist almost exclusively of vessels of the Messageries Maritimes—that is, of vessels subsidised by the State. In other words, the canal is not used by the independent mercantile community of France. Or, to put it in the form Frenchmen themselves prefer, France has excavated the canal for the benefit of the rest of the world, deriving no advantage from the operation herself. It is easy to understand that the projectors are dissatisfied with this result of their great work, and that since their country has failed to profit by the new trade route they had opened, they should think themselves all the more entitled to repay themselves by heavy charges levied on those who have profited. But, as a matter of fact, they have themselves not benefited any more than their country. It may be that this is their own fault, and that their wisest course would be to sell their interest to these who could make the concern pay. Possibly, this will be the final result. But in the meantime the canal, though for the commerce of the world so successful, has not proved a profitable investment.

The entire cost of the canal amounted to 13,774,000*l*. sterling, of which 8,000,000*l*. was share capital, and the rest consisted of loans raised in three different forms. The Khedive subscribed a little less than half the shares, or exactly 3,520,000*l*. Of the remaining 10,254,000*l*. all but a very small portion has been contributed by France, and to all intents and purposes, therefore, we may say that the canal is a French enterprise. Now, by the original deed of concession the company was authorised to levy a "maximum duty of ten francs for every ton of capacity." But how is the capacity of a vessel to be measured? As the reader is aware, there are various systems of measurement adopted in different countries, which give widely dissimilar results. The system which the company first adopted, it relinquished, in 1872, for another system which increased the tonnage a full third, and the French tribunals decided that the company was justified in doing so. But the maritime Powers protested, and appealed to the Porte as the sovereign authority in the matter, and the Sultan summoned an International Commission, comprising representative of the European Powers, to decide the question. The Commission has given proof that it was animated by a sincere desire to make every reasonable concession to the company, but it had also to bear in mind the interests of commerce, and that it reconciled as far as possible the just demands of both may be inferred from the fact that the delegates of France fully concurred in the decision arrived at. This decision may be briefly described as follows. That the gross tonnage should be determined by the process established by the British Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, known as Moorsom's system, which has already been adopt by all the chief countries of Europe and by the United States; and that the net tonnage should be found from this by deducting, according to rules laid down, all spaces used for the accommodation of the crew, officers' cabins, cook-houses, and closets, and in the case of steamers spaces occupied by engines, boilers, and coal bunkers. But the deductions must never exceed half the gross tonnage. On the net tonnage thus found the tax is to be levied, a surtax varying up to four francs per ton being allowed until the traffic through the canal reaches 2,600,000 tons in one year, when the surtax is to cease for ever. It will be seen that the Commission, while rejecting the company's system of measurement, yet endeavours to meet the company's just claims by allowing a tax over and above the original ten francs. But the company allege that, even with the surtax, the new system will reduce their income fifteen per cent. They urge, too, that the clause providing for the cessation of the surtax leaves them with no inducement to improve the canal for the purpose of increasing traffic, since an increase of traffic would reduce their revenue. Furthermore, they object that the Commission—being composed of their customers—was sitting as judge in its own cause. And lastly, they say that, rather than set so dagerous a precedent in a revolutionary age, it would better become the Powers to buy out the company. Possibly in the end it may come to that, unless in the meantime the shares pass into the hands of persons who understand better how to make the canal pay.

A CHARGE AGAINST MR. STORY, THE SCULPTOR.

(*Standard*.)

A charge has been made against Mr. Story, the distinguished American sculptor, long resident at Rome, which he attacks at once a certain degree of malice and a total ignorance of the art which he has so worthily illustrated. Mr. Story, as we need hardly say, is a sculptor of the highest repute—a pupil years since of the best masters, a student in the richest galleries of Europe, and the author of numerous admirable works in marble. But an accusation has been brought against him, the essence of which amounts to this—that the images he turns out are not his own; that they are rudely moulded, and then given into the hands of skilled artificers in order to be perfected; and that the credit accruing to him is really due to his subordinates. To all who are in any way familiar with the work of a sculptor's studio, this suggestion must immediately demonstrate itself as absurd. When a sculptor receives a commission, whether for a single figure or for a group, he at once selects his models; the work is moulded from many or from one; or, perhaps, from classical examples; the artist next bestows upon it by his genius and individuality of idea, a character and significance quite as powerful in the clay as in the stone; and the remainder of the task is comparatively easy. True, there must be highly-skilled workmen, competent at measuring every proportion and outline to a hair's breadth; true, they must understand something of the art they are assisting to develop; true, also, that their fine-t manipulations have often to be retouched and "made tender," as Hiram Power expresses it, by some last loving touches of the sculptor's chisel. But no sculptor, we venture to say, completes his ideal, from its conception to its execution, without extraneous and mechanical aid. Indeed, no sculptor, so far as we are aware, would claim such a credit, supposing it to be a credit at all, and not a mere waste of time and opportunity. But, the creation of his thought having once passed from his hands, after an approved manipulation by his mechanical marble moulders, and any imaginative retouchings which might be suggested to him, would never be allowed to undergo the operation of a different skill, or the influence of a different idea. The artist's own feeling—call it self-love, self-respect, or artistic spirit, as we may—would forbid it; and, with reference to Mr. Story, there was no such desecration suggested—nor, indeed, in the case of Miss Harriet Hosmer, whose talent is peculiarly her own. Every one is aware that there are many traditions in connection with this subject; that great painters have labelled with their names the works of their pupils, as Rubens, and some of the Italian masters, notoriously did; and the accusation is possibly true with respect to inferior and unsuspected specimens in sculpture. But who would challenge Power with palming off a fictitious "Greek Slave" as from his chisel; or Gibson with selling a surreptitious "Tinted Venus," or the great German artist with allowing his name to be signed to a spurious "Amazon?" There are painters who have their backgrounds and their foregrounds set in colours for them—Landseer and Cooper, and Cuyp and Morland, did so avowedly, yet none the less did the genius of their pictures belong to themselves. Moreover, it is perfectly well known that in all those grand schools of art, whether in sculpture or in painting, whence emanated so many monuments of thought and taste, numbers of young men were engaged who, having been instructed in the ideas of their master, and seen the models created under his hands, rough-hewed the material from the pattern he had intellectually designed. It is in the conception and the finish that the sculptor's highest faculties come principally into play. Thus, the painter dashes off a sketch on canvas, but the groundwork here is not so easy to work upon as when the material is marble, for there is a choice to be taken amid an infinitude of tints, colours, lights, shades, and expressions which no pupil, perhaps, could be trusted to understand, or reproduce; but all who have familiarised themselves with the arcana of a sculptor's studio know that the clay model is, first of all, built up rudely; that it is then reduced to the requisite form; that, under the manipulation of the artist, it is next smoothed, moulded, and varied into form; that measurements of mathematical exactitude are taken; and that the sculptor generally waits until these have been transferred to marble before he "corrects" the interpretation of his idea, to which possibly none beyond himself could give a sufficient or intelligible expression. To charge these customs against a distinguished order of artists as a fraud is discreditable in the extreme; but it belongs, we suppose, to Lord Byron's "jargon of the marble mart," which has always been loud, and not seldom scandalous.

FROM OUR OWN "OCCASIONAL."

Paris, *April* 8.

After the longest run known in dramatic annals—a year and odd months (Sundays and all)—long enough to produce for her parent a whole progeny of grandchildren in all forms and all languages, *Madame Angot's Daughter* gives up the ghost to-night. There is talk of a procession of the *Dames de la Halle* in honour of her obsequies; for she has supplied that worthy sisterhood with a new store of chaff. Wandering through the Fish Market the other day, and venturing on a few friendly inquiries after *Clairette*, Your Occasional was met with a storm of repartee, couched in unintelligible words and most intelligible gestures, which would have made the fortune of several comedies and pantomimes. If ever the world establish the universal language which there is to be no mistaking, the Fish Market of Paris will be the school for learning it! For one other thing let us thank *Mlle Clairette*. She has proved, or should have proved, to conviction, that for a play or an opera to be successful in Paris it not need be of the usual unsavoury kind. A piece thoroughly "*homisée*"—barring a few little harmless eccentricities which need shock nobody—Lecoq's opera has had a greater success than all the horrors of late years put together. Everybody must wish that M. Lecoq had stuck to his colours. But not he. Your French writer or composer now-a-days is nothing if not unclean. So we get *Giroflé Girofla* from one who is musician enough to afford to know better. It is in the blood somehow. However well they all begin, they come to this complexion at last. About lowers himself, from *Tolla* and *Germaine* to *Madelon* and *l'Infâme*; Feuillet, after the *Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre*, gives us *Julie*; and even Victor Hugo, greatest and once purest name of all, catches the infection in *L'Homme qui Rit*. Not that I am comparing serious works to the banalities of *opéra-bouffe*, but the difference is a question of degree. Let dynasties change as they will, the great god Priapus reigns in France. It is curious to trace back the growth of his worship, and taking the work of his high-priest, M. Dumas *fils*, to wonder at the comparative purity of the *Demi-Monde* which shocked everybody at the time, when honest old Scribe's *drame bourgeois* was still popular. It is a long step from the *Demi-Monde* to some of the author's later productions. I wonder, by the way, what Scribe would think of M. Feuillet being called by the *Times* correspondent a pupil of his school? Also, I wonder much, though humbly, what that gentleman thought he meant when he said so.

Now-a-days, to be sufficiently nasty is to be a Genius, as far as I can make out. Here is everybody reading *Madame Bovary*, an old novel of Flaubert, to whom public attention has been re-directed by the utter collapse of his first dramatic attempt, *Le Candidat*. "Such a wonderful book!" says everybody. So I read it; and I defy Mr. Mudie to find anything stupider than *Madame Bovary* anywhere. But we wade through the deserts of dulness to linger on the oases of naughtiness, and are bound, I suppose, to be thankful and refreshed. Dumas's bright wit and polished French excuse him many things; but, as for his imitators that have neither wit nor style,—well, they, like *Audrey*, may "thank the gods they are foul," for it is their only stock-in-trade.

Let us, on our side of the water, be as decent as we can, and not quarrel too much even with our erratic but excellent Lord Chamberlain. We have given up the modesty of the eye, worse luck; let us preserve the modesty of the heart and ear, if possible. And don't let us get hold of the idea that, if we throw a parson, by way of salt, into an immodest story, he serves to sweeten it. Suppose the salt were to lose its savour instead?

So light lie the earth on *Madame Angot's Daughter!* We have had one glimpse, and a long one, too, of a world, even in the regions of *opera-bouffe*, into which modest women may be admitted; and there may, some day, arise a school of managers, authors, and composers who will profit by the lesson, and learn that, even in Paris, decency does not mean failure, or indecency success. It is a curious fact that *Mlle. Clairette*, who has made her Manager's fortune, was previously bowed out by three others—no doubt, because she was so stupidly proper.—*Punch*.

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